Annex "A," Subparagraph 1b

Sociological Background

HISTORICAL SETTING

174 According to linguistic evidence, the peoples speaking Finno-Ugric languages originally lived in central Russia around the Volga and gradually split into different tribes. The ancestors of the present-day Finns, the so-called Balto-Finnic tribe, probably left their original home at the beginning of the Christian era and wandered towards the northwest until they reached the southern shores of the Baltic [172] Sea. Archeological evidence, however, seems to place the original home of the Finns much farther westward, around the Baltic, so this 144 problem is still being disputed. At any rate, 174 when they were living on the shores of the Baltic, the Finnic peoples came into close

546 Finnish audiences, although occasionally they may be shown in Scandinavia too.

306 [172] Art Industry. Archeological finds have produced evidence of the artistic abilities of the ancient Finns. Peices of woven material, various trinkets and tools show interesting forms and decorative patterns. Lately, a special handicraft industry has been established to study and to reproduce old jewelry and other articles, and these so-called "Kalevala-trinkets" have become very popular among Finnish women.

531 [322] The Finnish men, especially in western Finland, have been skillful in carving and making decorative furniture. Certain parts of the country have excelled in special skills; for example, in Ostrobothnia there existed a long